

AGRICULTURAL.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AGRICULTURE is under the editorial charge of Col. R. C. FRENCH, President of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Nebraska Arbor Day. At the last meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture held at Lincoln, Jan. 3, 1872, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That Wednesday, the 10th day of April 1872, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, Arbor Day in the State of Nebraska, and the State Board of Agriculture hereby name it "ARBOR DAY," and urge upon the people of the State the vital importance of the planting, hereby offering a "Special Premium" of one hundred dollars to the County Agricultural Society of that county in Nebraska which shall upon that day plant, properly, the largest number of trees, and the Farm Library of Twenty-five Dollars worth of books to that person who on that day shall plant properly in Nebraska the greatest number of trees.

Resolved, That the newspapers of this State be requested by the State Board of Agriculture, to keep the resolutions in regard to an Arbor Day, for tree planting, standing in their columns until April 10th next, and call the especial attention of the people to the importance of the matter from time to time.

We are indebted to the Hon. Louis Walther of this city for the foregoing translation from a German newspaper, of an article on the subject alluded to.—Editor.

A CHANGE OF HORSE-SHOING. Mr. Charlier, a Frenchman, some time ago, before the Veterinary Society of Edinburgh, presented his views and experiences in regard to necessary improvements in horse-shoeing, which were highly appreciated by the large audience. He says:

The reason why horses have to be shod is, because they have to draw or carry burdens and often have to walk over rough or stony roads, they have to tread heavier, and therefore the hoofs can't grow as fast again as they wear off. In this respect only the narrow, exterior edge of the hoof is considered which has to be protected; the middle part of the hoof, the so-called frog, not only needs no protection, but ought not to be touched at all. This frog consists of a spongy, elastic substance, resembling cotton wool, which has the important purpose to soften the heavy tread of the horse by giving to the foot a certain elasticity; it seldom wears off and replenishes itself sufficiently. While the elastic part is destined to soften the heavy tread, (as the callous on the feet of those walking barefooted) therefore it is taken care that the hompaster horny edge prevents too hard pressure on the frog, and in the horse in his normal condition, this proportion is always the same. All we have to do is to protect the outer edge of the hoof by a tolerably tight covering, to prevent its wearing off too fast, not wider than the edge itself consisting of a tough and strong material, and very smooth.

For cutting off the horny edge, the lecturer uses an instrument like a mousing plane, which performs the work quickly and surely; take no more away than to leave the hoof and shoe even, and the frog and shoe to touch the ground always together, as thereby all unnecessary iron weight is dispensed with, which is only troublesome to the animal, the same is at the same time enabled, surely and naturally, to move on slippery ground, stony roads, and even on icy surfaces, as by this new way of shoeing, the frog will be better developed. Just as according to nature the frog is constantly exposed to pressure and neutralizes the same, the hoof is enabled to keep healthy, while the present way of shoeing horses is just as pernicious, as the high and peaky heels the fashionable ladies nowadays wear, that is to their own torture, but with unpaid-for satisfaction to keep pace with the fashion. Shoeing as above described, ought to be renewed every six weeks.

FARMING ON THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT. For the benefit of those who yet believe Nebraska to be the "Great American Desert" as formerly represented, and even taught in school geographies, we present the following figures and facts with names and addresses of parties performing.

Moses Stocking, Eldred, Sanders county, Nebraska, one of our old settlers, and an earnest and intelligent stock raiser last year, from a flock of 1200 sheep, all told, sold 10,000 pounds of wool, at 25 cents per pound, netting a sum of \$2,500, or over \$2 a head. Had he held his wool till today he would have realized 50 cents per pound or \$2,500, over \$4.00 per head. His sheep averaged 8 to 10 lbs of wool to the head. Mr. Stocking this year will shear about 1800 head, and will probably net 15,000 pounds, which at the present market price will bring him in the handsome sum of \$7,500.

Here is what Edward Jones of Pleasant Hill, Saline county, Nebraska, did last year. We copy Mr. Jones' letter entire as we find it in the Saline County Post, believing it will be read by others with as much pleasure as by us:

PLEASANT HILL, NEB., January 2, 1872. DEAR SIR:—In reply to your request, I will give you a full and correct account of all my doings since I commenced operations in this place. I settled here the 1st of April last. I rented ten acres of old ground and plowed it myself. I bought 10 bushels of wheat at \$1 per bushel, and two bushels of barley at 50 cents per bushel, which I sowed. From these I raised 125 bushels of wheat worth \$1 per bushel, 30 bushels of barley worth 80 cents per bushel. I bought 800 acres of raw prairie from B. & M. R. Co., at \$18 per acre, long credit, equal to \$10,400 cash. I have commenced breaking April 15th, and by the last of May I had 140 acres broken and planted in corn.

My corn for planting, 14 bushels, cost me \$3 an acre. Afterwards I broke 20 acres with my own team, making 160 acres in all. I purchased a Brown's corn-planter, at a cost of \$60, with which I planted the whole 140 acres in nine days, paying \$80 dollars for hired help.

Between the time of corn planting and gathering, I cut 55 acres of grain with my own team, for my neighbor at \$1 per acre, cut and stacked in good shape. I had 100 bushels of wheat at \$1 per bushel, and four bushels of barley at 50 cents per bushel; fenced 25 acres with wire at a cost of 35 cents per rod; built a barn 18x30 and a crib 6x10, 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and about 12 feet high. My 140 acres yielded, as near as I

can calculate, 6,000 bushels of good sound corn, which is all in the crib. Some of it weighs as high as 50 bushels to the acre. I have paid for hired help, since planting \$135. My corn will pay me about 50 cents per bushel as a feeding it. Its value may be, at \$1 per bushel. On the first of June I was offered \$25 per acre for my farm just as it stood. I was born and raised in Tennessee county, New York. I have spent ten years in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Utah, and have never seen better crops of all kinds anywhere than in Saline county, Nebraska, this season. Many fields of old ground have yielded as high as 80 bushels to the acre. The land is rich and a man with a good team can open up a good farm in one year, and at the same time support his family. I believe it would be difficult to say too much of the fruitfulness of our Nebraska soil.

Yours very respectfully, EDWARD JONES.

RECAPITULATION. Now, on the supposition that Mr. Jones paid \$10,400 cash for his land, and on the further supposition that he drives his corn to market in "cow-hides and hog-skins," his balance sheet for the year, will stand as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'For its cash value at \$20.00 per acre', 'Expense of breaking 140 acres at \$1 per acre', 'Corn planted', 'Seed Corn, Wheat and Barley', 'Labor', 'Total Expenditures', 'Total receipts'.

Thus we see that Mr. J. not only makes enough in a single year out of his farming to pay for his 320 acres of land at a cash valuation, but he also pays for breaking 140 acres of it, and for all need help besides, and for his seed, and for his Brown's corn planter, and has \$130.00 left.

The January reports of the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington shows Nebraska the second State in the Union as to average yield of corn in 1871, viz: 41.5 bushels to the acre.

Let it not be forgotten too, that Nebraska took the National Premium at the American Pomological Society.

We "rest our case on the evidence" for the present, in behalf of the Great American Desert.

THE TOBACCO CROP—ITS CULTURE. The readers of the ADVERTISER are aware that we have, heretofore, advocated the idea of Tobacco Culture in Nebraska as a profitable crop. Sometime since we published an article from the pen of Dr. Johnson, Culpeper, Virginia, former editor of the Southern Planter and Farmer, Richmond. As a valuable paper on that subject, we now extract from an essay read by J. C. Cooper, before the Goodwyn Club, Granville, North Carolina, as follows:

"The first work in the cultivation of tobacco is the sowing the seed; for this purpose we should, in the month of February, when the earth is dry, select a moist spot of land (in the forest, preferable) with a fine, close, rich soil—burn it well, hoe it up and remove all the roots, and apply enough guano and other manure to make it very rich, chop in the manure, and reduce it to a fine litter, for every one hundred square yards sow a tablespoonful of seed, trample the bed, cover it well with brush, put a good fence around it, and you may go forward in the preparation of your tobacco land, confident that for every one hundred square plant bed, you will be able to plant ten thousand hills in the month of May.

In the preparation of your land do not be afraid of making it too rich or preparing it too thoroughly; it should be ploughed at least twice during the winter months, for the purpose of pulverizing it, and for destroying the insects, after which it should be again thoroughly pulverized with the plow and harrow at the time the plants are ready, say by the 10th or 15th of May, as soon as the plants are ready for setting out, or a little before, the land should be thrown up in beds three and a half feet wide and checked at the ends, and the soil well, which will form a sufficient hill, only requiring the pat of a hoe. This treatment is only applicable to old land. New ground, after being thoroughly broken with the plow, and all the roots removed, may be partially bedded in with a turning plough, but it will require that the hills be put up with a hoe.

Having thus prepared your land, you will avail yourself of the first season, and try and get a good plant well set in each hill; avoid planting when the land is very wet, or the light of the season the better, if the plants live. Having secured a good stand, it will be necessary that the land be thoroughly cultivated, and the plants kept free of weeds. I would suggest as a mode of cultivation, that you ploughed three times—first the wide way, and reversing at each subsequent ploughing; each ploughing should be followed with the hoe, lighting the earth around the plants, and drawing a little dirt to it—at the third and last working it should be left with a good smooth hill. I would advise as a general rule that tobacco be topped to ten leaves, leaving a few more where the land is very rich, and the plant luxuriant and forward; reducing the number as the season advances, in order that the top leaves may be of good size, and ripe when your tobacco comes in top it will require constant care and attention to keep the worms and suckers. Allow it to stand until it is thoroughly ripe. If you have discharged your duty, you will generally be able to present to the knife a rich crop of good size and weight, with a uniform and smooth leaf. When ready for the knife, it should be cut and hung on the stick as it is taken from the hill. As soon as it has fallen, so as to admit of handling, if suited for manufacturing, it should be taken to the barn, hung thick on the lower tiers in the barn, and yellowed with fire, as soon as it is sufficiently yellow, hoist it, and hang it thin, say eight to ten inches between the sticks—keep it in a drying state—if necessary, use small fires of dry, sap pine, gum, or sawdust, to avoid the smell of smoke. If your crop is suited for shipping, take it from the hill to the barn, and hang it thin in the barn, and cure it with fire without attempting to yellow it. If your tobacco is light, and grows a smooth or uniform yellow on the hill, I would advise cold curing as the most remunerative.

As soon as the stem is thoroughly cured, it should be stripped and hung on the sticks—it may then be hung thick in the roof of the barn, or allowed to remain until spring, or it may be hung up and dried, and shingled down on the stick and the same arrives for pricing or delivering to the

home market—the latter mode I prefer. He who grows a crop of uniform, large, ripe tobacco, with but few missing hills, or stunted plants, will be able to present to the buyer an article of decided character, uniform in length and color, and will be agreeably surprised in the price and weight, while he who raises an irregular crop, with just enough large and fine to brag on, will present in market a nondescript article, for which there is no demand, and will be sadly disappointed both in quantity and price.

From my experience and observation, both as a buyer and grower of tobacco, I am satisfied that the want of success with most of our farmers is the neglect of the necessary preparation for taking care of a crop after it is raised. I would advise, as indispensable, an ample supply of barn room, constructed not only with a view to curing, but suited for stripping and taking care of it through the winter and spring.

As an encouraging reflection for the tobacco grower of the present day, I will mention that, twenty-five years since, the crop of Granville was sold in the markets of Petersburg and Richmond, the average price not exceeding six dollars, netting the farmer less than five dollars. At present, very few of our farmers are willing to sell at home for less than ten dollars. I feel safe in saying that the average price of the present day is double what it was twenty-five years since.

Some of the ideas, or modes of tillage, are not in exact keeping with Western tillage. We think the crop would be the better with our style of farming, and in our soil. As before said, we recommend a trial of this crop in our State, but would advise care, and not an attempt at too extensive operations until more experience is obtained.

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Table with 2 columns: STATIONS and TRAINS. Lists stations like Plattsmouth, Omaha Junction, Omaha, Lincoln, and train schedules.

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